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REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

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SUBJECT Kolkhoz 1/n Budennogo Village of Chernyakhov

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50X1

REFERENCES:

PLACE ACQUIRED

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1. Until 1949 there were five independent kolkhozy in the village of Chernyakhov /N 50-01, E 30-477, Kagarlytskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast: Pobeda, Voroshilova, Budennogo, Krasnaya Zvezda, and Shevchenko. In 1949 the kolkhozy Pobeda, Voroshilova, and Budennogo were merged into one kolkhoz, which was named Kolkhoz Budennogo. At the same time kolkhozy Krasnaya Zvezda and Shevchenko were merged into one kolkhoz called Shevchenko. This consolidation was a result of the general policy which called for the expansion of kolkhozy and creation of agricultural cities (agri-goroda).

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THE KOLKHOZ 1/n Budennogo had approximately 3,000 hectares of arable land, all of which was black mold (chernozem). There were approximately 650 households with 2,500 members belonging to the kolkhoz. Of this number approximately 1,500 were considered able-bodied members of the kolkhoz. The rest (approximately 1,000) were children under 14 years of age and old people (men above 60 and women above 55 years of age) who, according to the law, could not be forced to work on the kolkhoz.

3. At the head of the kolkhoz there was a chairman (predsedatel'), Gavril Mikhaylovich KUSHCH, a CP member of long standing. During World War II KUSHCH was a captain in the Soviet Army. The kolkhoz chairman was always selected by the responsible rayon executive committee of the Communist Party (RayIspolKom) and then put on the ballot by kolkhoz members. However, this formality was often omitted. The appointment of RayIspolKom was considered quite sufficient. The kolkhoz administrative personnel consisted of:

- a. Deputy chairman (Zamestitel' predsedatelya)

- b. Two agronomists (agronom)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

- c. One zoo technician (zootekhnik)
- d. Several accountants (bukhgalter)
- e. Three record clerks (uchetchik), one per brigade

4. Three working brigades were organized in the kolkhoz. Their strengths were as follows:

- a. First Brigade: 240 households with approximately 950 members.
- b. Second Brigade: 230 households with approximately 900 members.
- c. Third Brigade: 160 households with approximately 600 members.

Each brigade had one brigadier, one deputy brigadier, and one agricultural technician (polevod) in charge of field work and harvesting.

5. There was also an animal husbandry farm belonging to the kolkhoz. It had the following livestock:

- a. 150 horses
- b. Approximately 50 cows
- c. 700 pigs
- d. 500 sheep
- e. Several hundred chickens, ducks, and geese

A farm chief (ZavFerm) was in charge of the farm; approximately 50 men worked under him. Horses were used for field work in addition to tractors and other agricultural machinery. Cows were solely for milking; the milk was used for state deliveries and partly for the kolkhoz nursery. Pigs were slaughtered in accordance with state meat delivery requirements; 50X1

50X1 [redacted] Wool was delivered to the state as well as eggs, chickens, and other poultry.

6. The principal grains raised on the kolkhoz were rye and wheat, for which about 1,500 hectares of land were used every year. Wheat was always partly winter and partly summer wheat. About 500 hectares were used for raising barley and oats. Sugar beet production was another important task of the kolkhoz, and approximately 600 hectares were used for this purpose. The rest of the agricultural land was used for raising corn, buckwheat, potatoes, and for vegetable gardens.

7. [redacted]

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8. Tractors and agricultural machinery for work were received from MTS Myrovka, located approximately 12 km. from Chernyakhov. This MTS had some diesel tractors of the following types: S-80; KhTZ (Khar'kov Tractor Plant); Universal tractors (small wheel-type tractors); NATIK KhTZ-7 (small tractor for work in vegetable gardens). MTS Myrovka had the following kinds of agricultural machinery: several self-propelled combines, 50X1 [redacted] 50X1; quite a number of towed combines; harvesting machines or the MK-1100 (?) type; several sugar beet harvesters; 50X1 [redacted] 50X1

50X1 [redacted] Maintenance of MTS machinery

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

50X1

was rather poor, and quite a number of tractors and agricultural machines were constantly under repair. [redacted] no information on the amount or manner of payments made by the kolkhoz to the MTS for the use of MTS machinery. [redacted] the kolkhoz paid every tractor operator two kilograms of wheat per work day (trudoden') plus some money.

9. Kolkhoz 1/n Budennogo had a small motor pool consisting of several trucks: ZIS-5; GAZ-151 of 2½ tons (?); and GAZ 1½ ton trucks. When more trucks were needed, a request was sent to the Kagarlyk rayon administration which would then send a number of trucks to the kolkhoz.

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10. All work at the kolkhoz was accounted for and expressed in work days. The prescribed minimum for a woman was 120 work days; for a man 250 work days. These minimums, however, were almost always exceeded, and normally a woman averaged about 200 work days yearly, while a man averaged from 300 to 500 work days yearly.

11. [redacted] Work days were paid for partly in kolkhoz products and partly in money. These payments varied, according to the yield, from 500 to 700 g. of grain per work day. Only once, in 1950, were 1,000 g. of grain paid per work day. The money payment varied in a like way and on the average amounted to 0.5 rubles per work day. Practically speaking, however, this money was never actually paid out but was retained by the kolkhoz administration for the state loan, taxes, etc.

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12. Each kolkhoz family had a household lot of either 0.6 or 0.3 hectares, depending on whether the family had entered the kolkhoz when it was first organized or afterwards. A lot of 0.3 hectares was also given to newly married kolkhoz members. The kolkhoz members raised grain, potatoes, and vegetables on their lots. The majority of households had one cow, one or two pigs, and a few chickens. Taxes on household lots were very high, [redacted] had to pay annually the following taxes in goods and money on a household lot of 0.3 hectares, one cow, and two pigs:

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- a. 150 kg. of potatoes
- b. 27 kg. of grain (rye, wheat or barley)
- c. 44 kg. of meat
- d. 220 lit. of milk
- e. 120 eggs ([redacted] had to pay 120 eggs annually to the tax authorities like everybody else.)
- f. 250 rubles in money (The households which did not keep a cow paid 195 rubles instead of 250 rubles.)

50X1

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50X1

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